OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**

Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates

Alberta Construction Safety Association Industries

2000 to 2004

Released July 2005

WORK SAFE ALBERTA

Alberta HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

the people & workplace department

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HIGHLIGHTS

From 2000 to 2004...

- There were 31,530 lost-time claims from workers in the Alberta Construction Safety Association (ACSA) industries. Of those, 26.7% involved Industrial Construction, while Construction Trade Services accounted for 26.2% of all claims.
- Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury, accounting for 42.3% of the total lost-time claims.
- The trunk was the most common body part injured, accounting for 36.4% of the total claims.
- More than one-third of accident types involved overexertion or being struck by objects.
- More than half of the injured workers were 25 to 44 years of age.

In 2004...

- The Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) – Alberta accepted 5,805 lost-time claims from ACSA workers, representing 16.5% of all lost-time claims in the province.
- The lost-time claim rate for the ACSA industries was 3.3 per 100 person-years, as compared to the provincial rate of 2.6. This was the lowest lost-time claim rate achieved over the past five years.
- The duration rate for the ACSA industries was 115 days lost per 100 person-years compared to the provincial rate of 65 per 100 person-years.
- Roadbuilders had the lowest lost-time claim rate of all ACSA sub-sectors, at 2.6 per 100 person-years. Lime, Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing had the highest lost-time claim rate, at 5.8 per 100 person-years.
- Employers with 20 to 39 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate of 4.1 per 100 person-years.
- Over six percent of all employers in the ACSA industries had a valid Certificate of Recognition (COR).
- The WCB accepted 44 occupational fatalities for compensation in the ACSA industries, representing 35.5% of all workplace fatalities accepted in Alberta.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

Role of Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) invests in people and fosters safe and productive workplaces. AHRE develops and delivers programs and services which contribute to workplaces that are safe, healthy, fair and stable for workers and employers by:

- Working with industry and safety associations to audit and certify health and safety programs.
- Helping employers, workers, unions and industry associations work together by offering facilitation services, workshops and partnership opportunities.
- Developing and maintaining policy and legislated standards in Alberta.
- Preparing and providing ongoing support of Alberta's workplace health and safety legislation.
- Explaining legislated standards under the Occupational Health and Safety Act and the Employment Standards Code and ensuring compliance through complaint resolution, investigation and targeted inspections.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in ACSA Industries 2000 to 2004

Each year, AHRE prepares a report on the occupational injuries and diseases in the ACSA industries to provide a detailed review of workplace health and safety. The purpose of this report is to provide government, employers, workers, and health and safety professionals in the ACSA industries with information about key health and safety issues. This report includes:

- An estimation of the risk of injury or disease (lost-time claim rate) in addition to general descriptive information about incidents and injured workers.
- The number of employers that earned a Certificate of Recognition (COR).
- Occupational fatalities accepted by the WCB for compensation and fatality rates for the ACSA industries.

Notes about this report:

- While this report focuses on 2004 data, information for 2000 to 2003 is also provided for comparison.
- Lost-time claim rate based on a few person-years is too volatile to make a valid comparison; therefore lost-time claim rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.
- Duration rate is highly unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
- Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
- Terms, definitions and formulas are described in Appendix A. Industry codes are listed in Appendix B.

SECTION 2

LOST-TIME CLAIM RATE AND DURATION RATE

The lost-time claim rate[1] represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year. The 2004 lost-time claim rate for the ACSA industries was 3.3 per 100 person-years.

In 2004, there were 5,805 lost-time claims in the ACSA industries, representing 16.5% of all lost-time claims in the province. The ACSA industries' lost-time claim rate was 3.3 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 10.8% from 2003 and the lowest rate over the last five years (see Table 2.0). The 2004 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.6 per 100 person-years. The lost-time claim rate of 3.3 per 100 person-years translates to 17 lost-time claims per million hours worked.

The duration rate is intended to show the severity of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work per 100 person-years. In 2004, the ACSA industries had a duration rate of 115, the lowest in the last five years and 76.9% higher than the provincial duration rate of 65.

Table 2.0
ACSA Industries — Alberta: 2000-2004

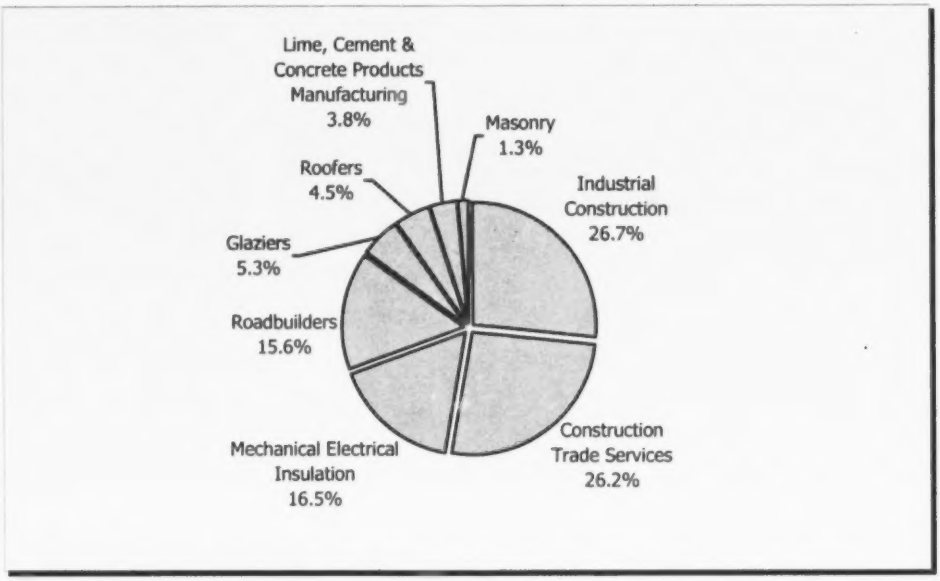
Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	29,860	$40,367,848	138,390	279,458	202	6,585	4.8
2001	31,597	$39,262,739	148,393	272,424	184	6,366	4.3
2002	33,220	$48,134,935	160,402	300,690	187	6,595	4.1
2003	34,699	$46,233,159	166,221	245,933	148	6,179	3.7
2004	**36,046**	**$44,102,582**	**178,259**	**204,518**	**115**	**5,805**	**3.3**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[1] The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2005. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2004 were not administered by March 31, 2005.

Between 2000 and 2004, there were 31,530 lost-time claims in the ACSA industries. Industrial Construction accounted for 26.7% of the total lost-time claims, followed by Construction Trade Services at 26.2%. The Masonry sub-sector experienced the fewest lost-time claims, with 1.3% of total claims (see Chart 2.0).

Chart 2.0
Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by ACSA Sub-Sector — Alberta: 2000-2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer

In the ACSA industries, employers with 20 to 39 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate of 4.1 per 100 person-years. Employers with 100 or more person-years had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 2.2. For the province, employers with 20 to 39 and 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate while employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest lost-time claim rate (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size[2] of Employer — Alberta: 2004

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 person-years	32,346	1,797	44,754	4.0
10 to 19 person-years	1,310	701	18,558	3.8
20 to 39 person-years	757	875	21,250	4.1
40 to 99 person-years	495	964	29,980	3.2
100 or more person-years	239	1,427	63,717	2.2
Unspecified	899	41	0	N/A [1]

[1] The lost-time claim rate based on a few person-years is too volatile to make a valid comparison; therefore the lost-time claim rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.

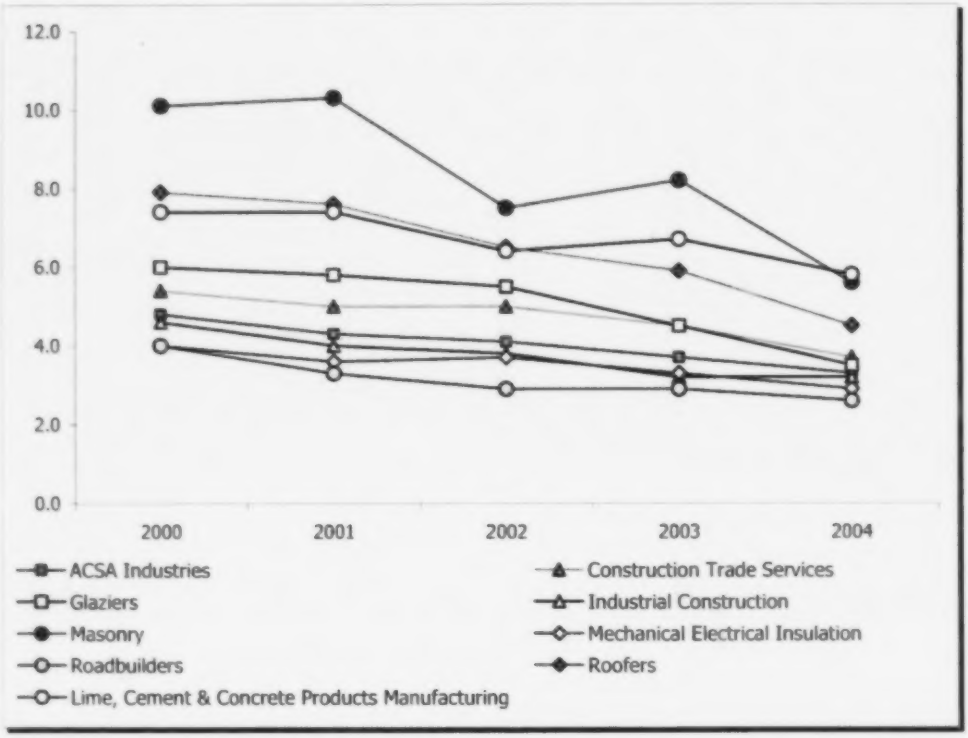
Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2 Lost-Time Claims by ACSA Sub-Sector

Between 2000 and 2004, the Masonry sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate in each year except 2004 when the Lime, Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing sub-sector had the highest rate. The Roadbuilders sub-sector had the lowest rate each year (see Chart 2.2).

[2] Size is measured in terms of person-years.

Chart 2.2
Lost-Time Claim Rate by ACSA Sub-Sector — Alberta: 2000-2004



Sub-Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ACSA Industries	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.7	**3.3**
Construction Trade Services	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.5	**3.7**
Glaziers	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.5	**3.5**
Industrial Construction	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.2	**3.2**
Masonry	10.1	10.3	7.5	8.2	**5.6**
Mechanical, Electrical and Insulation	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.3	**2.9**
Roadbuilders	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.9	**2.6**
Roofers	7.9	7.6	6.5	5.9	**4.5**
Lime, Cement & Concrete Products Manufacturing	7.4	7.4	6.4	6.7	**5.8**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2A Construction Trade Services

In 2004, the Construction Trade Services sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 3.7 per 100 person-years, the lowest rate over the past five years for this sub-sector. The duration rate was 154 days lost per 100 person-years, a decrease of 26.0% from 2003 and also the lowest over the past five years (see Table 2.2A).

Table 2.2A
Construction Trade Services — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	10,730	$9,479,810	29,610	75,030	253	1,601	5.4
2001	11,287	$9,106,533	31,293	73,505	235	1,560	5.0
2002	12,183	$12,576,817	36,952	87,647	237	1,836	5.0
2003	12,955	$14,500,170	38,966	81,177	208	1,748	4.5
2004	**13,139**	**$11,251,480**	**40,734**	**62,827**	**154**	**1,517**	**3.7**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2B Glaziers

The Glaziers sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 3.5 per 100 person-years in 2004, the lowest in the last five years. The duration rate was 77 days lost per 100 person-years, also the lowest in the last five years and a 30.0% reduction from 2003 (see Table 2.2B).

Table 2.2B
Glaziers — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	540	$1,333,460	6,101	10,807	177	363	6.0
2001	551	$1,257,457	6,444	9,997	155	375	5.8
2002	548	$1,484,472	6,668	9,067	136	368	5.5
2003	579	$1,378,829	7,089	7,790	110	320	4.5
2004	**593**	**$1,092,833**	**7,402**	**5,668**	**77**	**260**	**3.5**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2C Industrial Construction

Industrial Construction had a lost-time claim rate of 3.2 per 100 person-years in 2004, equal to the 2003 rate in this sub-sector. The duration rate decreased from 118 in 2003 to 107 days lost per 100 person-years in 2004 (see Table 2.2C).

Table 2.2C
Industrial Construction — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	6,419	$10,256,486	40,811	75,984	186	1,859	4.6
2001	7,095	$12,148,563	44,241	77,563	175	1,762	4.0
2002	7,295	$13,448,897	45,198	82,802	183	1,740	3.8
2003	7,340	$10,838,350	46,478	54,805	118	1,502	3.2
2004	**7,786**	**$11,008,433**	**49,325**	**52,804**	**107**	**1,556**	**3.2**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2D Masonry

The Masonry sub-sector experienced a 31.7% decrease in the lost-time claim rate from 8.2 in 2003, to 5.6 per 100 person-years in 2004. The duration rate was 213 days lost per 100 person-years, a reduction of 23.7% from the previous year (see Table 2.2D).

Table 2.2D
Masonry — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	214	$400,911	848	3,303	390	86	10.1
2001	232	$429,039	993	3,223	324	102	10.3
2002	241	$767,465	1,098	3,242	295	82	7.5
2003	275	$584,013	1,101	3,068	279	90	8.2
2004	**269**	**$800,950**	**1,084**	**2,309**	**213**	**61**	**5.6**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2E Mechanical, Electrical Insulation

The Mechanical, Electrical Insulation lost-time claim rate decreased from 3.3 in 2003 to 2.9 per 100 person-years in 2004, the lowest rate in the last five years. The duration rate experienced a 16.7% decrease from 84 in 2003 to 70 per 100 person-years in 2004 (see Table 2.2E).

Table 2.2E
Mechanical, Electrical Insulation — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	4,095	$4,568,432	26,347	31,092	118	1,047	4.0
2001	4,199	$4,962,029	28,493	30,642	108	1,039	3.6
2002	4,386	$6,893,011	30,733	41,540	135	1,140	3.7
2003	4,573	$4,975,568	31,089	26,515	84	1,028	3.3
2004	**4,793**	**$5,669,173**	**32,640**	**22,973**	**70**	**957**	**2.9**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2F Roadbuilders

The lost-time claim rate for the Roadbuilders sub-sector fell from 2.9 in 2003 to 2.6 per 100 person-years in 2004. The duration rate was 98 days lost per 100 person-years, the lowest in the past five years and a 29.0% decrease from 2003 (see Table 2.2F).

Table 2.2F
Roadbuilders — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	5,934	$10,615,397	27,986	57,513	206	1,119	4
2001	6,272	$8,068,327	29,587	52,401	177	978	3.3
2002	6,486	$8,613,571	31,658	48,436	153	904	2.9
2003	6,743	$9,208,956	32,972	45,361	138	956	2.9
2004	**7,098**	**$10,011,395**	**37,279**	**36,616**	**98**	**958**	**2.6**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2G Roofers

In 2004, the Roofers sub-sector experienced a 23.7% decrease in the lost-time claim rate from 5.9 to 4.5 per 100 person-years. The duration rate was 212 per 100 person-years, the lowest in the past five years and a 35.6% reduction from 2003 (see Table 2.2G).

Table 2.2G
Roofers — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	981	$2,517,267	3,563	15,758	442	280	7.9
2001	985	$1,906,977	4,114	14,792	360	312	7.6
2002	1,005	$2,561,393	4,543	15,129	333	296	6.5
2003	1,084	$3,015,069	4,696	15,441	329	277	5.9
2004	**1,162**	**$2,421,458**	**5,622**	**11,893**	**212**	**254**	**4.5**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2H Lime, Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing

The lost-time claim rate for the Lime, Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing sub-sector was 5.8 per 100 person-years in 2004, a 13.4% decrease from 2003. The duration rate was 226 days lost per 100 person-years, the lowest in the past five years and a 28.3% reduction from the previous year (see Table 2.2H).

Table 2.2H
Lime, Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	947	$1,196,084	3,124	9,971	319	230	7.4
2001	976	$1,383,815	3,228	10,301	319	238	7.4
2002	1,076	$1,789,308	3,553	12,827	361	229	6.4
2003	1,150	$1,732,205	3,829	12,076	315	258	6.7
2004	**1,206**	**$1,846,870**	**4,173**	**9,428**	**226**	**242**	**5.8**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 3

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

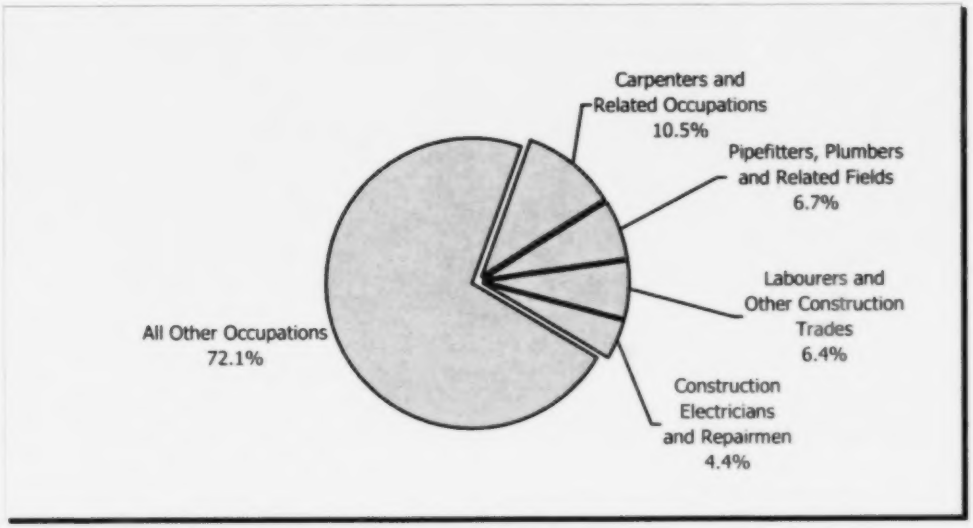
Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in the ACSA industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

In this section, we examine the characteristics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases. Tables are provided to enable comparisons of 2004 injuries and diseases in ACSA industries with provincial averages and trends. A detailed explanation of the formulas for calculating the indicators of the comparison tables is available in Appendix A.

3.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2004, four occupations accounted for 28.0% of all claims in the ACSA industries. Carpenters and related occupations had the most claims accounting for 10.5% of all claims (see Chart 3.1A).

Chart 3.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation — Alberta: 2004


Carpenters and Related Occupations 10.5%
Pipefitters, Plumbers and Related Fields 6.7%
Labourers and Other Construction Trades 6.4%
Construction Electricians and Repairmen 4.4%
All Other Occupations 72.1%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2000 and 2004, more than half of claims were from workers aged 25 to 44 years. Young workers aged 15 to 24 accounted for 21.6% of total claims, while workers aged 45 years and older had 24.3% of claims (see Table 3.1A).

Table 3.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age — Alberta: 2000-2004

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
15 – 19 Years	366	344	374	359	**305**	1,748	5.5%
20 – 24 Years	1,029	1,009	1,069	1,033	**928**	5,068	16.1%
25 – 34 Years	1,828	1,767	1,805	1,647	**1,528**	8,575	27.2%
35 – 44 Years	1,894	1,707	1,750	1,575	**1,487**	8,413	26.7%
45 – 54 Years	989	1,062	1,095	1,004	**1,029**	5,179	16.4%
55 – 64 Years	419	405	438	473	**451**	2,186	6.9%
65 Years and Over	48	59	56	85	**77**	325	1.0%
Unspecified	12	13	8	3	**0**	36	0.1%
Total	**6,585**	**6,366**	**6,595**	**6,179**	**5,805**	**31,530**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the ACSA industries, the majority of lost-time claims were from men. Between 2000 and 2004, 92.6% of claims involved men. Women accounted for 5.1% of total claims and the number of claims varied from year to year (see Table 3.1B).

Table 3.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2000-2004

Gender	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Men	6,143	5,886	6,080	5,694	**5,379**	29,182	92.6%
Women	318	321	332	315	**311**	1,597	5.1%
Unspecified	124	159	183	170	**115**	751	2.4%
Total	**6,585**	**6,366**	**6,595**	**6,179**	**5,805**	**31,530**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. Between 2000 and 2004, 88.8% of all the lost-time claims were caused by traumatic injuries and disorders. The four most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears, 42.3%; fractures and dislocations, 13.5%; open wounds, 11.3%; and surface wounds and bruises, 10.0% (see Table 3.2A).

Table 3.2A
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2000-2004

Nature of Injury or Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**5,931**	**5,636**	**5,805**	**5,502**	**5,124**	**27,998**	**88.8%**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	2,816	2,741	2,845	2,590	2,337	13,329	42.3%
Fractures and Dislocations	886	871	851	807	835	4,250	13.5%
Open Wounds	759	677	748	730	638	3,552	11.3%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	730	666	607	589	570	3,162	10.0%
Burns	123	112	102	126	88	551	1.7%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	617	569	652	660	656	3,154	10.0%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**403**	**402**	**402**	**368**	**410**	**1,985**	**6.3%**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**2**	**14**	**15**	**17**	**15**	**63**	**0.2%**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**7**	**4**	**8**	**5**	**6**	**30**	**0.1%**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**5**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**0**	**18**	**0.1%**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**3**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**14**	**< 0.1%**
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**< 0.1%**
Nature of Injury – Unknown	**233**	**302**	**356**	**279**	**244**	**1,414**	**4.5%**
Total	**6,585**	**6,366**	**6,595**	**6,179**	**5,805**	**31,530**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, sprains, strains and tears accounted for 40.3% of all claims in the ACSA industries. This was 1.1 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this nature of injury category for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all nature of injury categories were equal to or higher than the provincial average, except burns, other diseases, conditions and disorders, and infectious and parasitic diseases (see Table 3.2B).

Table 3.2B
Nature of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2004[3]

Nature of Injury or Disease	% of ACSA Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	**89.0%**	**88.9%**	**1.2**
Sprains, Strains and Tears	40.3%	46.8%	1.1
Fractures and Dislocations	14.4%	8.9%	2.0
Open Wounds	11.0%	8.7%	1.6
Surface Wounds and Bruises	9.8%	11.0%	1.1
Burns	1.5%	2.4%	0.8
Other Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	11.3%	11.0%	1.3
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	**7.1%**	**6.3%**	**1.4**
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	**0.3%**	**0.3%**	**1.0**
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0.1%**	**0.3%**	**0.4**
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	**0.0%**	**< 0.1%**	**n/a**
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	**0.1%**	**< 0.1%**	**1.9**
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.5**
Nature of Injury – Unknown	**4.2%**	**4.0%**	**1.3**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[3] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

3.3 Part of Body Injured

Between 2000 and 2004, the trunk was the most commonly injured body part, accounting for over one-third of the total lost-time claims in the ACSA industries, followed by upper extremities, at 24.7% and lower extremities at 22.4%.

The most common trunk injury was to the back, including spine and spinal cord, accounting for 23.1% of the total lost-time claims (see Table 3.3A).

Table 3.3A
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2000-2004

Part of Body Injured	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Trunk	**2,501**	**2,336**	**2,363**	**2,199**	**2,063**	**11,462**	**36.4%**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	1,642	1,497	1,492	1,376	1,273	7,280	23.1%
Other Trunk	859	839	871	823	790	4,182	13.3%
Upper Extremities	**1,651**	**1,593**	**1,618**	**1,466**	**1,448**	**7,776**	**24.7%**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	651	627	643	586	572	3,079	9.8%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	578	539	560	511	501	2,689	8.5%
Other Upper Extremities	422	427	415	369	375	2,008	6.4%
Lower Extremities	**1,450**	**1,413**	**1,466**	**1,440**	**1,280**	**7,049**	**22.4%**
Leg(s)	664	672	730	696	634	3,396	10.8%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	693	665	653	650	561	3,222	10.2%
Other Lower Extremities	93	76	83	94	85	431	1.4%
Head	**436**	**456**	**432**	**490**	**456**	**2,270**	**7.2%**
Eye(s)	215	208	187	216	188	1,014	3.2%
Other Head Parts	221	248	245	274	268	1,256	4.0%
Multiple Body Parts	**342**	**367**	**535**	**424**	**373**	**2,041**	**6.5%**
Neck, Including Throat	**172**	**157**	**132**	**120**	**136**	**717**	**2.3%**
Body Systems	**21**	**19**	**24**	**21**	**29**	**114**	**0.4%**
Part of Body - Unknown	**10**	**23**	**24**	**19**	**17**	**93**	**0.3%**
Other Body Parts	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**8**	**< 0.1%**
Total	**6,585**	**6,366**	**6,595**	**6,179**	**5,805**	**31,530**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, the back, including spine and spinal cord accounted for 21.9% of all claims in the ACSA industries. This was 1.1 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this part of body category for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all part of body categories were greater than or equal to the provincial average (see Table 3.3B).

Table 3.3B
Part of Body Injured — Comparison 2004

Part of Body Injured	% of ACSA Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Trunk	**35.5%**	**38.5%**	**1.2**
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	21.9%	25.7%	1.1
Other Trunk	13.6%	12.9%	1.3
Upper Extremities	**24.9%**	**24.5%**	**1.3**
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	9.9%	9.5%	1.3
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	8.6%	8.0%	1.4
Other Upper Extremities	6.5%	7.0%	1.2
Lower Extremities	**22.0%**	**18.9%**	**1.5**
Leg(s)	10.9%	9.4%	1.5
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	9.7%	8.3%	1.5
Other Lower Extremities	1.5%	1.2%	1.5
Head	**7.9%**	**7.5%**	**1.3**
Eye(s)	3.2%	2.8%	1.5
Other Head Parts	4.6%	4.7%	1.2
Multiple Body Parts	**6.4%**	**7.4%**	**1.1**
Neck, Including Throat	**2.3%**	**2.2%**	**1.4**
Body Systems	**0.5%**	**0.6%**	**1.0**
Part of Body - Unknown	**0.3%**	**0.2%**	**1.7**
Other Body Parts	**0.1%**	**0.1%**	**0.9**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that the worker came into contact with resulting in an injury or disease. Between 2000 and 2004, the two primary sources of injury in the ACSA industries accounted for 37.3% of total claims. Structures and surfaces accounted for 20.0% and parts and materials, 17.3% (see Table 3.4A).

Table 3.4A
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2000-2004

Source of Injury or Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Structures and Surfaces	**1,287**	**1,184**	**1,364**	**1,293**	**1,186**	**6,314**	**20.0%**
Parts and Materials	**1,229**	**1,129**	**1,048**	**1,068**	**978**	**5,452**	**17.3%**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**1,019**	**967**	**1,100**	**1,127**	**1,032**	**5,245**	**16.6%**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	852	840	1,008	1,010	935	4,645	14.7%
Minerals - Metallic and Non-Metallic (except fuel)	84	74	49	60	46	313	1.0%
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker [1]	20	4	4	14	16	58	0.2%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	63	49	39	43	35	229	0.7%
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**548**	**495**	**506**	**520**	**466**	**2,535**	**8.0%**
Hand Tools - Non-powered	273	248	241	264	224	1,250	4.0%
Hand Tools - Powered	128	115	131	122	110	606	1.9%
Other Tools and Equipments	147	132	134	134	132	679	2.2%
Vehicles	**331**	**330**	**339**	**324**	**344**	**1,668**	**5.3%**
Containers [2]	**371**	**378**	**307**	**302**	**293**	**1,651**	**5.2%**
Machinery	**353**	**303**	**317**	**306**	**303**	**1,582**	**5.0%**
Furniture and Fixtures	**103**	**84**	**107**	**107**	**85**	**486**	**1.5%**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**50**	**45**	**46**	**64**	**43**	**248**	**0.8%**
Other Sources	**282**	**265**	**247**	**336**	**356**	**1,486**	**4.7%**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**1,012**	**1,186**	**1,214**	**732**	**719**	**4,863**	**15.4%**
Total	**6,585**	**6,366**	**6,595**	**6,179**	**5,805**	**31,530**	**100.0%**

[1] Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.
[2] Containers: classifies receptacles commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.)

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, structures and surfaces accounted for 20.4% of all claims in the ACSA industries. This was 1.6 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this source of injury category for the whole province. The percentage of lost-time claims caused by minerals – metallic and non-metallic was 3.2 times higher than the provincial average, while powered hand tools was 2.6 times higher (see Table 3.4B).

Table 3.4B
Source of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2004

Source of Injury or Disease	% of ACSA Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Structures and Surfaces	**20.4%**	**15.9%**	**1.6**
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	**17.8%**	**25.2%**	**0.9**
Person - Injured or Ill Worker	16.1%	18.4%	1.1
Minerals - Metallic and Non-Metallic (except fuel)	0.8%	0.3%	3.2
Person - Other Than Injured or Ill Worker	0.3%	4.9%	0.1
Other Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	0.6%	1.6%	1.9
Parts and Materials	**16.8%**	**9.8%**	**2.2**
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	**8.0%**	**6.2%**	**1.6**
Hand Tools - Non-powered	3.9%	3.3%	1.5
Hand Tools - Powered	1.9%	0.9%	2.6
Other Tools and Equipments	2.3%	2.0%	1.4
Vehicles	**5.9%**	**7.2%**	**1.0**
Machinery	**5.2%**	**5.7%**	**1.2**
Containers	**5.0%**	**10.1%**	**0.6**
Furniture and Fixtures	**1.5%**	**3.2%**	**0.6**
Chemicals and Chemical Products	**0.7%**	**0.9%**	**1.0**
Other Sources	**6.1%**	**5.3%**	**1.5**
Source of Injury - Unknown	**12.4%**	**10.5%**	**1.5**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.5 Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease. The two most common types of event or exposure comprised 62.1% of total lost-time claims in the ACSA industries in the last five years. They are: bodily reaction and exertion, 34.9% and contact with objects and equipment, 27.2% (see Table 3.5A).

Table 3.5A
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2000-2004

Type of Event or Exposure	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**2,315**	**2,188**	**2,282**	**2,205**	**2,012**	**11,002**	**34.9%**
Overexertion	1,443	1,329	1,248	1,159	1,012	6,191	19.6%
Bodily Reaction [1]	644	641	753	762	674	3,474	11.0%
Repetitive Motion	169	150	190	194	217	920	2.9%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	59	68	91	90	109	417	1.3%
Contact With Objects and Equipment	**1,880**	**1,719**	**1,667**	**1,698**	**1,622**	**8,586**	**27.2%**
Struck by Object	1,025	933	930	925	885	4,698	14.9%
Struck Against Object	379	360	339	373	302	1,753	5.6%
Caught in Object	320	280	287	259	262	1,408	4.5%
Rubbed or Abraded	137	121	79	93	92	522	1.7%
Other Contact With Object/Equipment	19	25	32	48	81	205	0.7%
Falls	**1,345**	**1,363**	**1,375**	**1,322**	**1,174**	**6,579**	**20.9%**
Fall to Lower Level	741	729	747	715	561	3,493	11.1%
Fall to Same Level	478	505	535	499	541	2,558	8.1%
Other Falls	126	129	93	108	72	528	1.7%
Transportation Accidents	**266**	**263**	**279**	**256**	**288**	**1,352**	**4.3%**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**196**	**191**	**204**	**226**	**217**	**1,034**	**3.3%**
Fires and Explosions	**13**	**21**	**9**	**14**	**12**	**69**	**0.2%**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**17**	**7**	**5**	**12**	**15**	**56**	**0.2%**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	14	3	3	9	12	41	0.1%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	3	4	2	3	3	15	< 0.1%
Type of Event - Unknown	**553**	**614**	**774**	**446**	**465**	**2,852**	**9.0%**
Total	**6,585**	**6,366**	**6,595**	**6,179**	**5,805**	**31,530**	**100.0%**

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, overexertion accounted for 17.4% of all claims in the ACSA industries. This was 0.9 times lower than the average percentage of injuries for this type of event category for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all type of event categories were equal to or higher than the provincial average, except overexertion, repetitive motions and assault and violent acts (see Table 3.5B).

Table 3.5B
Type of Event or Exposure — Comparison 2004[4]

Type of Event or Exposure	% of ACSA Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	**34.7%**	**42.5%**	**1.0**
Overexertion	17.4%	23.2%	0.9
Bodily Reaction	11.6%	12.1%	1.2
Repetitive Motion	3.7%	5.4%	0.9
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	1.9%	1.9%	1.3
Contact With Objects and Equipment	**27.9%**	**24.0%**	**1.5**
Struck by Object	15.2%	12.5%	1.5
Struck Against Object	5.2%	5.0%	1.3
Caught in Object	4.5%	4.2%	1.3
Rubbed or Abraded	1.6%	1.2%	1.7
Other Contact With Object/Equipment	1.4%	1.0%	1.7
Falls	**20.2%**	**16.3%**	**1.6**
Fall to Lower Level	9.7%	4.8%	2.5
Fall to Same Level	9.3%	10.5%	1.1
Other Falls	1.2%	1.0%	1.6
Transportation Accidents	**5.0%**	**4.8%**	**1.3**
Exposure to Harmful Substances	**3.7%**	**4.3%**	**1.1**
Fires and Explosions	**0.2%**	**0.2%**	**1.3**
Assaults and Violent Acts	**0.3%**	**1.4%**	**0.2**
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	0.2%	1.2%	0.2
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0.1%	0.2%	0.4
Type of Event - Unknown	**7.2%**	**6.5%**	**1.5**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[4] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

3.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability[5] is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can have a positive impact on workdays lost.

Over 40% of lost-time claims involved durations of disability between one and ten days. Claims with one to five days duration represented 27.6%, and six to ten days, 12.5%. Claims involving 51 days or more comprised 25.9% (see Table 3.6A).

Table 3.6A
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2000-2004

Duration of Disability	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total Lost-Time Claims	%
1 – 5 Days	1,884	1,750	1,718	**1,733**	**1,633**	8,718	27.6%
6 – 10 Days	860	818	852	**754**	**667**	3,951	12.5%
11 – 15 Days	477	449	421	**426**	**430**	2,203	7.0%
16 – 20 Days	301	308	294	**269**	**278**	1,450	4.6%
21 – 30 Days	440	452	413	**409**	**423**	2,137	6.8%
31 – 40 Days	372	336	343	**334**	**341**	1,726	5.5%
41 – 50 Days	285	273	310	**259**	**278**	1,405	4.5%
51 Days or More	1,689	1,685	1,908	**1,567**	**1,332**	8,181	25.9%
Unspecified	277	295	336	**428**	**423**	1,759	5.6%
Total	**6,585**	**6,366**	**6,595**	**6,179**	**5,805**	**31,530**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[5] The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

In 2004, lost-time claims with one to five days duration of disability accounted for 28.1% of all claims in the ACSA industries. This was equal to the average percentage of injuries for claims of this duration for the whole province. Percentages of injuries in all duration categories were equal to or higher than the provincial average (see Table 3.6B).

Table 3.6B
Duration of Disability — Comparison 2004[6]

Duration of Disability	% of ACSA Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
1 – 5 Days	28.1%	37.0%	1.0
6 – 10 Days	11.5%	13.0%	1.1
11 – 15 Days	7.4%	7.3%	1.3
16 – 20 Days	4.8%	4.8%	1.2
21 – 30 Days	7.3%	7.0%	1.3
31 – 40 Days	5.9%	4.9%	1.5
41 – 50 Days	4.8%	3.7%	1.6
51 Days or More	22.9%	14.8%	1.9
Unspecified	7.3%	7.3%	1.3

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[6] Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

SECTION 4

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION EMPLOYERS

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are issued by Certifying Partners and are co-signed by AHRE[7].

In 2004, 6.1% of ACSA industries' employers were COR holders. These employers accounted for 48.3% of all person-years in the ACSA industries. The Roadbuilders sub-sector had the highest proportion of CORs. Fourteen percent of employers in this sub-sector had valid CORs in 2004 and covered 74.6% of person-years in this sub-sector (see Table 4.0).

Table 4.0
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2004

Sub-Sector	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Construction Trade Services	217	13,139	1.7%	14.9%
Glaziers	34	593	5.7%	43.4%
Industrial Construction	484	7,786	6.2%	58.2%
Masonry	5	269	1.9%	34.3%
Mechanical Electrical Insulation	350	4,793	7.3%	50.0%
Roadbuilders	994	7,098	14.0%	74.6%
Roofers	72	1,162	6.2%	42.3%
Lime, Cement & Concrete Products Manufacturing	44	1,206	3.6%	28.6%
ACSA Industries	**2,200**	**36,046**	**6.1%**	**48.3%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data. Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[7] For more information on the COR program visit www.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/partners

In both 2003 and 2004, employers with a valid COR experienced lower lost-time claim rates than non-COR holders. In the ACSA industries, the lost-time claim rate for COR holders was 2.5 per 100 person-years in 2004, while the rate for non-COR holders was 4.0. For the province, both employers with a valid COR and non-COR holders had lost-time claim rates of 2.6 per 100 person-years in 2004 (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for ACSA COR Holders — Alberta: 2003 and 2004

		ACSA Industries				Province			
Employer	Year	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate
COR	2003	2,258	82,975	2.7	-7.4%	10,906	374,757	2.9	-10.3%
	2004	2,151	86,053	2.5		10,522	403,984	2.6	
Non-COR	2003	3,921	83,246	4.7	-14.9%	25,669	888,356	2.9	-10.3%
	2004	3,654	92,206	4.0		24,597	949,230	2.6	

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared Data Development and Evaluation

SECTION 5

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2004 the WCB accepted 44 fatalities in the ACSA industries, accounting for 35.5% of all 124 fatalities in the province.

An occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker that results from a work-related event or exposure. Beginning with this year's report, all fatalities will be classified by type based on the WCB classification standards. In previous years, fatalities by type had been classified by Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE). For this reason, fatalities by type statistics in this report may differ slightly from numbers presented in previous reports. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes. In 2004, 22.7% of the ACSA fatalities accepted by the WCB were motor vehicle incidents (see Table 5.0).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates. In 2004, 22.7% of the ACSA fatalities accepted by the WCB were workplace incidents (see Table 5.0).

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational fatality claims for compensation. Occupational fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities from prior years. In 2004, 54.5% of the fatalities accepted by WCB in ACSA industries were occupational disease incidents. This was equal to the highest proportion over the past five years (see Table 5.0).

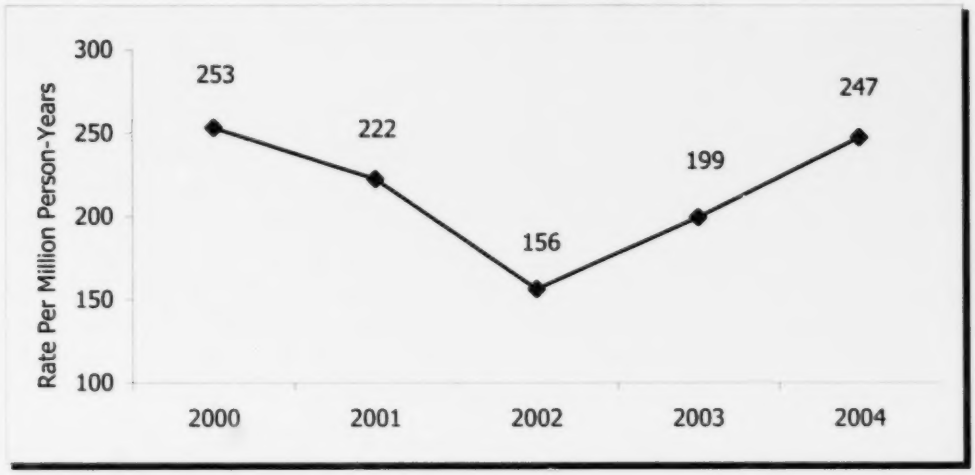
Table 5.0
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB – Alberta: 2000-2004

	Occupational Disease		Motor Vehicle Incidents		Workplace Incidents		Total
Year	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities
2000	16	45.7%	3	8.6%	16	45.7%	35
2001	18	54.5%	6	18.2%	9	27.3%	33
2002	9	36.0%	6	24.0%	10	40.0%	25
2003	13	39.4%	9	27.3%	11	33.3%	33
2004	**24**	**54.5%**	**10**	**22.7%**	**10**	**22.7%**	**44**
Total	80	47.1%	34	20.0%	56	32.9%	170

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities in the year by the number of person-years in that year. The result is expressed as "per million person-years." The 2004 fatality rate was 247 per million person-years, an increase of 24.1% from 2003 (see Chart 5.0).

Chart 5.0
Fatality Rate[8] in ACSA Industries: 2000-2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

[8] Estimates are based upon information provided by the WCB. Fatalities occurring under Government of Canada jurisdiction are excluded from the calculation of the fatality rates.

Between 2000 and 2004, the WCB accepted 170 fatalities in the ACSA industries. The Roadbuilders sub-sector had the most with 64 accepted fatalities, accounting for 37.6% of all fatalities in the ASCA industries. There were no fatalities in the Glaziers sub-sector over the past five years (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1
ACSA Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB by Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2000-2004

Sub-Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Number of Fatalities	%
Roadbuilders	14	10	8	13	**19**	64	37.6%
Industrial Construction	7	7	4	7	**12**	37	21.8%
Mechanical Electrical Insulation	8	10	5	6	**6**	35	20.6%
Construction Trade Services	4	6	4	6	**4**	24	14.1%
Roofers	2	0	2	0	**1**	5	2.9%
Masonry	0	0	2	1	**1**	4	2.4%
Lime, Cement & Concrete Products Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	**1**	1	0.6%
Glaziers	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0.0%
ACSA Industries	**35**	**33**	**25**	**33**	**44**	**170**	**100.0%**

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim

A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease which disables the worker beyond the day of injury. Included are claims for which wages compensation are paid, permanent disability claims, fatalities and cases in which the injured worker is assigned light duties or other modified work upon return to work from time lost due to injury.

Person-Years

Person-Year estimates are calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment uses this data to estimate an average industry wage and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

LTC Rate

The lost-time claim (LTC) rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate and multiplying the result by 100. The LTC rate represents the probability or risk of disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work. Comparisons of LTC rates between industries or between years can be used to indicate increases, decreases or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Duration (Days Lost)

The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment obtains this data on March 31 of the year following the claim year and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate

The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition, readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Cost of Claims

Compensation cost of a claim is the reimbursement of full or partial lost wages that a worker received from the WCB due to occupational illness or injury.

WCB Accepted Fatality

An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities} \times 1{,}000{,}000}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average

The number of times higher/lower than the provincial average is used to compare the performance of the industries with the province regarding specific injury or disease. A number less than one indicates that the injury of the industries is lower than the provincial average; if equal to one it indicates the injury of the industries is the same as the provincial average and a number greater than one indicates that the injury of the industries is higher than the provincial average.

$$\frac{\text{Percent of Total Claims for the Industries} \times \text{Industries' LTC Rate}}{\text{Percent of Total Claims for the Province} \times \text{Provincial LTC Rate}}$$

Where:

Percent of Total Claims for the Industries =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Industries (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Industries}}$$

Percent of Total Claims for the Province =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Province (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Province}}$$

NEC Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.

UNS Means 'Unspecified'.

B

APPENDIX B: ACSA WCB INDUSTRY CODES[9]

1. Construction Trade Services

02100 – Landscaping Including Maintenance
40401 – Construction, Residential
40405 – Residential General Contractor
42111 – Painting and Decorating
42113 – Tile and Terrazzo, Sales/Installation
42115 – Paving Stone, Sales/Installation
42125 – Floor Covering, Sales/Installation
42133 – Cabinets and Counters, Assemble/Installation
42135 – Drywall, Plaster, Lath and Stucco, Sales/Installation
42136 – Underground Sprinklers, Sales/Installation/Service
42141 – Suspended Ceiling and Acoustic Materials, Assemble/Installation
42143 – Wood Framing
42147 – Finishing Carpentry
42155 – Moving of Buildings

2. Glaziers

30302 – Overhead Doors, Installation/Repair
42121 – Door and Window, Manufacturing/Installation

3. Industrial Construction

40400 – Construction and Industrial General Contracting
42105 – Prefabricated Steel Structures Erect/Removal
42106 – Structural Steel Erect
42109 – Stationary Machinery or Equipment, Install/Service
42120 – Sandblasting
42127 – Fence Sales, Rent, Installation
42129 – Industrial Plant Maintenance
42156 – Storage Tanks Erect/Dismantle
42159 – Piling, Caisson Operations and Foundation Boring
42161 – Precast Concrete Erect/Installation
51504 – Cathodic Protection Services
62302 – Machinery or Equipment–NEC, Sale/Service/Repair
86911 – Manpower Services– Industrial Labour
89401 – Welding
89605 – Service Station Equipment, Sales/Installation/Repair
89928 – Scaffolding and Tower Cranes, Rental/Erect

[9] Codes are Workers' Compensation Board 2004 industry codes.

4. Masonry

42102 – Brick and Masonry Construction

5. Mechanical, Electrical and Insulation

31508 – Servicing (Only) of Overhead Cranes
42110 – Elevators and Escalators, Installation/Service
42117 – Heating, Ventilation, Air Systems, Installation/Service
42122 – Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting
42124 – Electrical Instrumentation Contracting
42144 – Fire Sprinklers Systems, Sales/Service/Installation
42184 – Mechanical Insulation, Installation/Service
89600 – Refrigeration Equipment, Sales/Service

6. Roadbuilders

02200 – Right-of-Way Maintenance, Industrial
34800 – Transit Mix Operations
40602 – Paving and Surfacing
40604 – Mobile Equipment Operations, Road Construction
40901 – Power Lines, Construction/Removal
40905 – Pipeline Construction
42103 – Drilling, Horizontal or Angular

7. Roofers

42118 – Roofing
42139 – Waterproofing, Industrial Coating Applications
42151 – Siding, Soffit, Eaves Trough, Fabrication/Installation

8. Lime, Cement and Concrete Producers Manufacturing

42104 – Concrete Construction

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Alberta Human Resources and Employment website:

www.gov.ab.ca/hre/whs/publications/statistics.asp

Work Safe Alberta website:

www.worksafely.org